

SECTION B. SCHEDULE OF COMPLIANCE

The permittee shall achieve compliance with the effluent limitations specified for discharges in accordance with the following schedule:

NONE

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. Any reports of noncompliance shall include the cause of noncompliance, any remedial actions taken, and the probability of meeting the next scheduled requirement.

SECTION C. REPORTING OF MONITORING RESULTS

Monitoring results shall be reported in accordance with the provisions of Part III.D.4 of the permit. Monitoring results obtained during the previous month shall be summarized and reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report form postmarked no later than the 15th day of the month following the completed reporting period. The first report is due on April 15, 1988.

PART II
OTHER CONDITIONS

A. There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl transformer fluid.

B. The term "free available chlorine" shall mean the value obtained using the amperometric titration method for free available chlorine described in the latest approved edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater."

C. The term "total residual chlorine" (or total residual oxidants for intake water with bromides) means the value obtained using the amperometric method for total residual chlorine described in 40 CFR Part 136.

Total residual chlorine may not be discharged from any single generating unit for more than two hours per day unless the discharger demonstrates to the permitting authority that discharge for more than two hours is required for macroinvertebrate control.

Simultaneous multi-unit chlorination is not permitted.

D. The term "chemical metal cleaning wastes" shall mean any cleaning compounds, rinse waters, or other waterborne residues derived from cleaning any metal process equipment including, but not limited to, boiler tube cleaning, boiler fireside cleaning and air preheater cleaning.

E. The term "low-volume wastesources" means wastewaters from, but not limited to; wet scrubber air pollution control system, ion exchange water treatment system, water treatment, evaporator blowdown, laboratory and sampling streams, floor drainage, cooling tower basin cleaning wastes and blowdown from recirculating house service water systems.

F. Salinity (TDS) is determined by the "calculation method" (sum of constituents) as described in the latest edition of "Techniques of Water Resources Investigations of the United States Geological Survey - Methods for Collection and Analysis of Water Samples for Dissolved Minerals and Gases."

G. There shall be no surface discharge of scrubber effluents and fly ash sluicing water including discernable surface seeps resulting from infiltration and percolation from fly ash sluicing ponds and evaporation ponds.

H. CHRONIC BIOMONITORING REQUIREMENTS

a. The permittee shall test the effluent for toxicity in accordance with the provisions in this section. Such testing will determine if an appropriately dilute effluent sample affects the survival and reproduction or growth of the appropriate test organism. The permittee shall initiate the following series of tests within 60 days of the effective date of this permit to evaluate wastewater toxicity. All test organisms, procedures, and water quality assurance criterion used shall be in accordance with the latest revision of "Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms", EPA 600/4-85/014. The following tests shall be used:

1) The permittee shall conduct a 7-day Ceriodaphnia dubia survival and reproduction test (Method 1002.0).

2) The permittee shall conduct a 7-day fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) larval survival and growth test (Method 1000.0).

b. A minimum of 5 dilutions must be performed in addition to an appropriate control, using a minimum dilution factor of 0.3, i.e. 100%, 30%, 10%, 3%, 1%. One dilution consisting of 93% of the final effluent must be contained in the test series.

c. The samples shall be collected at a point following the last treatment unit. Dilution water used in toxicity tests will be receiving stream water collected at a point upstream of the discharge. If receiving water is unsatisfactory as a result of pre-existing in-stream toxicity (greater than 20% mortality in the control), the permittee must substitute reconstituted dilution water, with hardness and alkalinity similar to that of the receiving stream water. The permittee shall also report to EPA the toxicity of the upstream receiving water.

d. Flow-weighted 24-hour composite samples representative of dry weather flows during normal operation will be collected from Outfall 01A. These composites shall be combined in proportion to the average flow from each outfall for the day the sample was collected. The toxicity tests shall be performed on the flow-weighted composite of outfall samples.

e. The toxicity tests specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) above shall be conducted once per month. The permittee shall prepare a full report of the results according to EPA 600/4-85/014, Section 10, Report Preparation. This full report need not be submitted unless requested and shall be retained following the provisions of Part III.C.3 of this permit.

f. The permittee shall submit the toxicity testing information contained in Table 1 of this permit to EPA along with the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) submitted for the end of the reporting period following the toxicity test.

g. Should no toxicity occur within the first year of toxicity testing, in accordance with paragraph (h) below, for both species tested at the effluent dilution equivalent to 93%, the permittee shall certify this information in writing to EPA Region VI and these biomonitoring requirements shall expire.

h. For the purpose of this biomonitoring requirement, chronic toxicity is defined as a statistically significant difference at the 95% confidence level between the survival and growth or reproduction in the appropriate test organism exposed to the control and to an effluent dilution.

i. This permit shall be reopened to require further monitoring studies and/or effluent limits if biomonitoring data show actual or potential ambient toxicity to be the result of the permittee's discharge to the receiving stream. Modification or revocation of the permit is subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 122.62. Accelerated or intensified toxicity testing may be required in accordance with Section 308 of the Clean Water Act.

TABLE 1

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION TESTPermittee: _____
NPDES No.: _____Composite collected FROM: _____ am/pm _____ date
TO: _____ am/pm _____ date

Test initiated: _____ am/pm _____ date

Dilution water used: ☐ Receiving water ☐ Reconstituted water

NUMBER OF YOUNG PRODUCED PER FEMALE @ 7 DAYS

Percent effluent (%)

REP	0%	1%	3%	10%	30%	100%	93%
A							
B							
C							
D							
E							
F							
G							
H							
I							
J							

TABLE 1 (Continued)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

CERIODAPHNIA DUBIA SURVIVAL AND REPRODUCTION TESTPermittee: _____
NPDES No.: _____PERCENT SURVIVAL

Percent effluent (%)

Time of Reading	0%	1%	3%	10%	30%	100%	93%
24h							
48h							
7-day							

1. Fisher's Exact Test:

Is the mean survival at 7 days significantly different ($p=0.05$) than the control survival for 93% effluent?

_____ YES _____ NO

2. Dunnett's Procedure or Steel's Many-One Rank Test as appropriate:

Is the mean number of young produced per female significantly different ($p=0.05$) than the control's number of young per female for 93% effluent?

_____ YES _____ NO

3. Enter percent effluent corresponding to each NOEL below and circle lowest number:

a. NOEL survival = _____ % effluent

b. NOEL reproduction = _____ % effluent

4. If you answered NO to 1, enter [N]; otherwise enter [Y]: _____

5. Enter response to item 4 on DMR Form, parameter No. TCP3B.

6. If you answered NO to 1 and 2, enter [N]; otherwise enter [Y]: _____

7. Enter response to item 6 on DMR Form, parameter No. TDP3B.

TABLE 1 (Continued)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

FATHEAD MINNOW LARVAE GROWTH AND SURVIVAL TEST
(Pimephales promelas)Permittee: _____
NPDES No.: _____Composite collected FROM: _____ am/pm _____ date
TO: _____ am/pm _____ date

Test initiated: _____ am/pm _____ date

Dilution water used: ☐ Receiving water ☐ Reconstituted waterDATA TABLE FOR GROWTH OF FATHEAD MINNOWS

Effluent Conc. (%)	Average Dry Weight in milligrams in replicate chambers				MEAN DRY WEIGHT	
	A	B	C	D	mg	CV%*
0%						
1%						
3%						
10%						
30%						
100%						
93 %						

* coefficient of variation = standard deviation x 100/mean

1. Dunnett's Procedure:

Is the mean dry weight (growth) at 7 days effluent significantly different ($p=0.05$) than the control's dry weight (growth) for the 93% effluent?

_____ YES _____ NO

TABLE 1 (Continued)

BIOMONITORING REPORTING

FATHEAD MINNOW LARVAE GROWTH AND SURVIVAL TEST
(Pimephales promelas)

Permittee: _____
 NPDES No.: _____

DATA TABLE FOR FATHEAD MINNOW SURVIVAL

Effluent Conc. (%)	Percent Survival in replicate chambers				MEAN PERCENT SURVIVAL			
	A	B	C	D	24h	48h	7-day	CV%*
0%								
1%								
3%								
10%								
30%								
100%								
93%								

* coefficient of variation = standard deviation x 100/mean

2. Dunnett's Procedure or Steel's Many-One Rank Test as appropriate:

Is the mean survival at 7 days significantly different ($p=0.05$) than the control survival for the 93% effluent?

_____ YES _____ NO

3. Enter percent effluent corresponding to each NOEL below and circle lowest number:

- a. NOEL survival = _____ % effluent
 b. NOEL growth = _____ % effluent

4. If you answered NO to 1 and 2, enter [N]; otherwise enter [Y]: _____

5. Enter response to item 4 on DMR Form, parameter No. TCP6C.

6. If you answered NO to 1 and 2, enter [N]; otherwise enter [Y]: _____

7. Enter response to item 6 on DMR Form, parameter No. TDP6C.